# STRONG FOREIGN POLICY

tem, whereby the native is degraded, imposed upon, and taught the injustic

The establishment of hospitals at central points, so that contagious disby incoming whites may be lodemic, to spread death and destitution ate treaties of arbitration with all pow-

the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements.

In Hawaii Congress should give the governor power to remove all the ofgovernor power to remove all the of-licin's appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The Marine Hospital Service should be em-powered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the re-port and recommendations of the gov-ernor of Porto Rico.

strive to bring ever nearer the day the primary laws of civilized society when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are treated by us in a spirit of cordial and vided for enabling the personnel of the kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many there were clerkfully and the peace which them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violeted.

ited period, have proved their capability of becoming self-supporting, self-respecting elitizens, and ask only for the just enforcement of law and intelligent instruction and supervision. Others, living in more remote regions, primitive, simple hunters and fisher folk, who know only the life of the woods and the waters, are daily being confronted with twentieth-century eivilization with all of lise complexities. Their country is being overrun by strangers, the game slaughtered, and driven away, the streams depleted of fish, and hitherto tunknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which combine to produce a state of abject poverty and want, which must result in their extinction. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

Need of Natives.

The needs of these people are:

The needs of the present fee system and the needs of the present fee system and

## Arbitration Treaties.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this calized and not aflowed to become epi- policy I shall shortly lay before the Sen-

demic, to spread death and destitution over great areas.

The development of the educational system in the form of practical training in such industries as will assure the Indians self-support under the changed conditions in which they will have to live.

The duties of the office of the governor should be extended to include the supervision of Indian affairs, with necessary assistants in different districts. He should be provided with the means and the power to protect and advise the native people, to furnish medical treatment in time of epidemics, and to extend material relief in periods of famine and extreme destitution.

Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Hawaii and Porto Rico.

## OUR ATTITUDE TO

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as good. are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosper-ous. Any country whose people conduct

is a wrong against which we are en-titled to protest to refuse him his pass-port without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey our difficulties arise less from the way in which our citizens are sometimes treated than from the indignation inevitably excited in seeing such fearful misrule as has been wit-nessed both in Armenia and Mace-donia

# URGES UPBUILDING

OF A GREAT NAVY The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the navy adequate to the needs of this country's position We have undertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share of the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe Docarine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our mayal program. Our volce is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

The war which now unfortunately rages in the far East has emphasized themselves well can count upon our in striking fashion the new possibilities hearty friendship. If a nation shows of naval warfare. The lessons taught A FOREIGN POLICY

WELL BACKED UP
In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army and the navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly in mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes share in the effort to secure justice for the secure justice for the effort to secure justice for the effort should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army and the navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividity in mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our navy.

It is not merely unwise, it is contemptable, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

The Peace of Justice,

The steady aim of this nation, as of all realightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the primary laws of civilized and armored cruisers very useful, and at the main reliance, the main stand-ton, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the distance for the and provide reliable to the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the Linited States to the Linited Sta

## Efficient Personnel.

switches what are in the long run and appropriate to the highest will be a long and the same of the sa

# THE PHILIPPINES

In the Philippine Islands there has een during the past year a continua tion of the steady progress which has btained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and ever races, sundered from one another more races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and mental prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the Islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chef reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the

of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain.

The problem presented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to, but not excetly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the Prench in Algiers, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkestan, by the Japanese in Formosa; but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an everincreasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are aiready admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges, and governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the Islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants.

## Filipino Legislature.

Within two years we shall be trying he experiment of an elective lower ouse in the Philippine legislature. It house in the Philippine legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish bersons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own gave.

# THE PALAIS ROYAL

# Presents For Home Folks

The kind that are exchanged between the folks at home. The very things that are needed, and give lasting satisfaction the year



# Pattern Cloths

and Napkins

These new styles have woven borders, superseding the old style fringed borders, being better looking and more serviceable. Suitably boxed for presentation, with Christmas card, at special prices as fol-

\$2.50 cloth \$3.00 cloth \$3.50 cloth \$5.00 cloth The napkins to match are \$3.50 and \$4 per dozen. On view and for sale on Second Floor, with hemstitched sets told of below.

Each set consists of cloth and one dozen napkins to match. It this catches a husband's eye-need he puzzle longer what to give

# Silk Comforts, \$11

Make her happy—and yourself at the same time with a fine down comfort, covered with silk.

Best \$7.50 Comforts for \$5.50.

Best \$2 Comforts for \$1.89.

Best \$1.50 Comforts for \$1.19.

Best \$1 Comforts for 89c.

# Swiss Clocks, 390



Whether judged by their beauty as an ornament or their practicability as a timepiece, they are a world's won-Usually retailed at 49c—and no one can figure how they can be made for the price.

The World's Wonder

Their musical tick-tick is heard all over the world. They are in the millionaire's mansion - treasured as curios. They are in the humble home-valued as timekeepers. The Palais Royal makes a new world's record -and asks only thirty-nine cents for these wonderful Swiss Clocks.

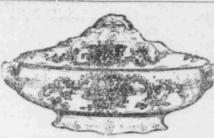
## Luxurious Towels

We receive these best towels as Christmas presents-and bless

the donor every day. 46-inch Damask Towels, 50c kind ......37c 40-inch Huck Towels, 371c kind ......25c

100 pieces

The picture shows one of the pieces. Various colors to select from. 100 pieces for \$8 - that's only 8c per piece.



## Best Cut Glassware \$5.48 \$8.45

Patterns to be discontinued. The prices were lowered to us and shall be to you. Choice of bowls, decanters, water bottles, jugs, bonbon dishes, nappies, etc. On view and for sale on Basement floor.



\$2 Pictures

\$1 Pictures

The Union Art Company of New York is eminently successful in producing pictures, truly works of art, to retail at very low prices. The samples of its \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1 Pictures include nearly one thousand subjects, each in an appropriate frame, some as large as 25x30 inches, are here at \$3.50, \$1.98, 98c and 49c, respectively.



patterns to be discontinued

Worth \$4

This is the high-grade silver-plated ware one finds at the jewelry stores. Not samples-but

Worth \$2

Sterling quality coffee and tea pots, cream and sugar sets, chocolate pots, water pitchers, fern dishes, baking dishes, candelabra, berry dishes, bread trays, etc. On the first floor, in room adjoining elevator.

## The Palais Royal A. Lisner

G and Eleventh

**Useful Xmas Gifts** Carvers-the Tool Chests,

bestever at \$3 520 \$1.00 Beautiful Stag-handle Carving Sets-fully guar-

anteed-best val-ue ever offered in Washington, Fine 3-piece Tool Cabinets. Carving Set, \$5.50 up. in case,

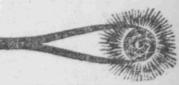
\$2.50 Empty Tool Chests, \$1 up. Can be niled loid handle Ta-

with any assort-ment of tools desired. \$1.75 Pocket Knives Guaranteed Fully guaran-teed. Razors at

25c and 50c. S1.00 Ice Skates, Complete line of Safety Ra-zors and sets. 50c

John B. Espey, XMAS GIFTS OF

DIAMONDS



**BIG REDUCTIONS** 

A. KAHN, 935 F STREET



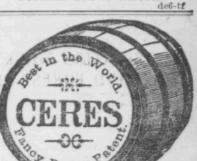
## LOOK AROUND

before you select your Christmas Gifts-then come to us. We can undersell all competitors, and we give you the advantage of

CREDIT

# RUDDEN'S

Credit House, Seventh and H Streets.



Ceres Flour makes more bread, makes whiter bread, makes better bread, than any other Flour manufactured. Beware of imitations of the brand "Ceres."

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE Quaker Matches, large boxes, best quality, 10c per dozen. Quart bottle Maple Syrup, 19c. Zest, 14c per package, Hawkeye Oats, 8c per package. Mother's Oats, 9c per package. J. T. D. PYLES,

ABDOMINAL BELTS.



Reliable EVANS' DRUG STORE

Leave Your Want Ads.....

922-924 F St. N. W.

Blumer's Pharmacy, Corner North Capitol

and R Sts. N. E. Regular Office Rates Charged.



An "ad" in The Times always brings satisfac. tory results.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*